FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1833. [NO. 851.

...IVED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
...50 per annum, if paid in advance;
...if paid during the year of subscrip-
...; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

...VERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
...ance for the first, & thirty cents for each
...publication. Advertisers are request-
...the number of insertions desired, or
...will be continued till forbid, and charged
...ingly.
...ers to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW BOOKS.

...ARY of Burgundy, a novel by J. R. G. James;
...The Abbess, a Romance, by Mrs. Trollope;
...ds of the Rhine, by the author of High ways
...ways: Doloraine, by the author of Caleb
...ms: Slave King by Letch Ritchie; Irish
...ers; The Game of Life, by Ritchie; Memoirs
...Duke of Wellington; Vol 6 Tales and No-
...by Mrs. Edgworth; Nos. 11, 12 & 13 of Scott's
...s, containing Kenilworth, The Pirate and the
...es of Nigel, at 37½ cents each novel; The
...ker's Own Book; The Premium; Abercrom
...Philosophy of the Moral Feelings, being No
...the Family Library; Female Biography; Par-
...Magazine; People's do; just received by
E. J. HALE.

...ber 7, 1833.

Ravenscroft Academy.

...E Exercises of this Institution will be resum-
...ON MONDAY 21st INSTANT, and in
...ion to the services of Mr. Stuart, who has
...had charge of the Classical Department,
...sistant, fully qualified, has been engaged,
...Trustees can now confidently recommend
...School to the patronage of the Public.
ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres't*
of the Board of Trustees.

...tober 7th, 1833.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

...HE Subscribers are daily expecting from Liv-
...erpool, about 9,000 bushels of SALT, which
...will sell in lots to our purchasers
GEO. W. DAVIS & CO.
...lington, N C. *October* 4, 1833 53 3t.

Mother's Catechism.

...ST published, a new Edition of this valuable
...tle Work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

...ber 7, 1833.

Notice.

...TICE is to certify, that I have full satisfaction
...for a Note made to me by Aaron Tyson, for
...Dollars or thereabouts, signed *His Mark* and
...ed by Wm Newberry, date not recollected;—
...Note being lost or mislaid, I forewarn all per-
...from trading for the same as it has been paid.
SHADRACH H. SEDBERRY.
...ember 7, 1833 53 3t

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,
...s removed to the New Building on Hay
...treet, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel,
...e offers for sale on reasonable terms, for
...or approved credit, a General Assortment of
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
...Furniture, Surgical Instru-
ments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.
...gust 5th, 1833. 2-tf

REMOVAL.

...Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store
...one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly
...the Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand,
...receiving the following assortment of
GOODS,
...ich he will sell low for Cash or Produce:
500 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,
Hardware and Cutlery,
...smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German
...steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails,
...ar and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.
JONES FULLER.
...September 30, 1833. 52tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

...WILL attend to any consignments in the way
...of Produce which may be entrusted to his
...or will attend to the purchase of Goods by
...re charging for his services, the usual commis-
...on.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
...September 17, 1833. 50-6w.

Removal.

...The Subscriber has removed to the new brick
...Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets,
...where he will receive in a few days, a large and
...well assorted stock of SHOES, &c.
AMOS KIMBALL.
...October 1. 52tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store on Market Square, next door to P. Dailey and L. Brown, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
JAMES GIBSON.
October 1st, 1833. 52 tf

Take Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife *SARAH*, has left my bed and board, without any just cause; This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
HUGH McDOUGALD.
Cumberland County, N C. 52-3wpd.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—
110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.
A small stock of cheap
DRY GOODS,
Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.
Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lb. Bacon for sale. W. W.
September 23, 1833. 51tf

Notice.

I Wish to lease for a term of years, the Lots of Land, between Mr. Duncan McRae and the Lafayette Hotel, belonging to the heirs of David Smith, dec'd. For terms apply to myself.
ELIZABETH SMITH, *Guardian.*
September 23, 1833 51-6w

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his usual heavy and extensive assortment of GOODS, has, by his fall purchases, added to it, and now can say to his customers and the public generally, that his assortment for the Fall and Winter is complete,—

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING:
300 bushels Liverpool SALT,
8 sacks ditto,
10 do blown ditto,
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
2 ditto St. Croix ditto,
10 barrels loaf Sugar, double refined,
100 bags Coffee, Rio and Cuba,
215 ps. cotton Bagging, heavy 42 & 44 inch.
200 coils bale Rope, *small size*
15 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
3 ditto English do. ditto,
German and blistered Steel,
6 qr casks Wine,
100 ps Sole Leather,
20 kegs Paint in oil, black, brown & white,
150 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 and 12x18
2 kegs Putty, Spanish Brown, Copperas, and Madder,
20 qr. cannisters imp., Gun & Hyson Tea,
5 cases do do do do.
500 ps. hollow Ware, assorted. *light.*
—*A general assortment of*—
American, British & China Goods, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas & Cloaks, Hardware, Cutlery, China & Glass Ware.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; and no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, as regards quality, time and price
WILL. S. LATTA.
September 17, 1833. 50 3m.

Copper and Tin Ware, &c.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him, informs the public that he has on hand a large assortment of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron WARE, which he offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, on as good terms as can be bought in the State. Also, Whitty's patent Balances and Frames & Scale Beams; iron ring Weights from 7 to 28 lbs.; nests and half nests Weights, from half oz. to 4 lbs; Pewter Ware, consisting of Platters, Basins and Plates, of all sizes; Church Furniture, Tankards, Baptismal Bowls, Goblets &c; Tin plate and Iron Ware; Sheet Brass; Sheet and cake Zinc, or Spelter; Sheet Copper and Bottoms; Sheet and bar Lead; Sheet Iron, English and American, assorted from No. 12 to 27; Round Iron, from 5-16 to 3-4 inch from Peru Ore; together with a large assortment of Stoves and stove Pipe, of 6 and 9 plate stoves and box Stoves
☞He continues to manufacture every article in his line, at a short notice.
JAS. MARTINE.
September 9. 1833. 50eow4t

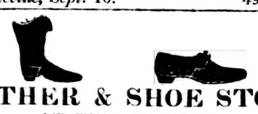
JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the
Dry Goods,
Hardware & Grocery
Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.
March 25, 1833.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—*They offer for Sale*—
100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,
4 doors East of Market Square, Person st.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.
With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.
Sole and Upper-Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.
As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.
W. L. HAWLEY.
☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.
W. L. H.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening a Drug Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,
Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.
August 26, 1833. 47tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.
All of which, he is prepared to sell low at whole sale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage.
CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.
☞N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.
September 3, 1833. 48tf

JUST RECEIVED, A CHOICE SELECTION OF
CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine,
Lime Juice, warranted superior.
THOS. J. JORDAN.
Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have purchased the Stock of Mr. H. Campbell, Jun'r, to which they intend in a few days to add a large assortment of every thing new and fashionable for the season, with a full supply of Groceries, which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible cash prices; and they will continue to occupy Mr. Campbell's stand on Hay street, a few doors West of the Market House, where, by industry and a strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage and support.
G. McKINNELL,
R. N. McMILLAN.
N. B. Messrs. McKinnell & McMillan are duly authorized to receive and grant discharges for all debts due to me; and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, either to me or them.
HUGH CAMPBELL, Jr.
August 12, 1833. 45-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by
JERE: KYLE.
Aug. 5, 1833.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The Lectures

OF the MEDICAL COLLEGE of the *State of South Carolina*, will be commenced on the second *Monday of November next.*
The Board of Trustees of the Institution appointed by the Legislature, consists of the following Members:—
*Hon. C J Colcock, President; Rev. Jasper Adams, D. D. Sec'y; Hon. W Drayton; Hon H. L Pinckney; Hon. Sam. Prioleau; Hon. Elias Horry; Nathaniel Heyward; *R. J. Turnbull; Mitchell King; Jacob Ford, and H. A. Desaussure, Esquires.*
*Hon. Jas. Hamilton in the place of R. J. Turnbull, Esq. deceased.
The Professors are:—
Of Anatomy, *John Edwards Holbrook*, M. D.
Of Surgery, *John Wagner*, M. D.
Of Institutes and Practice of Medicine, *Sam. Henry Dickson*, M. D.
Of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants, *Thomas G. Prioleau*, M. D.
Of Materia Medica, *Henry R Frost*. M. D.
Of Chemistry, *Edmund Ravenel*, M. D.
Of Physiology, *James Moultrie*, Jr. M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, *John Bellinger*, M. D.
Clinical Lectures will be given twice a week, during the ensuing session, at the Alms House and Marine Hospital, by Professors *Frost* and *Wagner.*
SAM. HENRY DICKSON, M. D. Dean.
Charleston, July 2. 40-oamtN.

University of Maryland.

THE *LECTURES* in the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March.
NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.
Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.
RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.
Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children.
NATHAN R. SMITH, M D. *Surgery.*
JULIUS T. DUCATEL, M D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy.
E. GEDDINGS, M D
Anatomy and Physiology
ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M D *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence.*
☞Clinical Lectures will be given at the Baltimore Infirmary, by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.
According to a recent enactment of the Board of Trustees, Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine are required to attend two full courses of the Lectures of each Professor in this Institution, or having attended one full course in some School where the same branches are taught, a second in this. It is understood, however, that those Students who have already attended one course of Lectures in the University of Maryland, shall be entitled to the privilege of graduation under the former regulations.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D., *Dean.*
Baltimore, July 5 1833. 45 tN

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution will commence as usual, on the 1st Monday of November, and terminate on the first Saturday in March. The courses are—
Anatomy and Surgery, *by Dr. Dudley.*
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, *by Dr. Caldwell.*
Theory and Practice of Physic, *by Dr. Cooke.*
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, *by Dr. Richardson.*
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, *by Dr. Short*
Chemistry and Pharmacy, *by Dr. Yandell*
During the entire term, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted; —The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to $110. —The graduation fee is $20.
The Cholera having left it, Lexington now enjoys its ordinary health.
By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D. *Dean.*
Lexington, (Ky) July 27, 1833 —45 12w.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his frends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of
Boots and Shoes,
Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.
Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes, Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes.
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.
L. R. BRADLEY.
Fayetteville, March 2. 24tf.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, N C. on the 24th inst., a negro girl calling herself **KATY**, who says that she belongs to Charles Fisher of Salisbury She is about 22 years of age, about 5 feet high, has one of her lower front teeth out. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.
FREDERICK MOORE, Jailer
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1833. 52-tf.

Earthenware, China, Glass
AND LOOKING GLASSES.

T. J. BARROW & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 88, *Water street, New York,*

IN the above Goods, respectfully invite the attention of their friends, and the Southern Merchants generally, to their splendid Stock of Ware, just received by the late arrivals, comprising every variety of Fancy and Staple Goods, which they are enabled to offer on the most liberal and accommodating terms. Looking Glasses of every description constantly on hand.
Particular attention will be given to packing and forwarding in the most careful manner, and purchasers may rely on receiving their Goods in good order,
All orders by letter punctually attended to.
T. J. BARROW & CO.
No. 88, Water st., N. York.
August 10, 1833. 47 8t.

SODA WATER,

For sale by
R. MAYNARD & CO.
July 23, 1823. 42tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of
Spring and Summer Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,
Crockery, Glass Ware & China,
Paints and Dye Stuffs,
CONSISTING OF
White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.
HARDWARE, consisting of
Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.
GROCERIES, consisting of
Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.
All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.
JNO. C. LATTA.
Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.
April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

TEMPERANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The South District Temperance Society of Worcester county comprised in 1831, 1895 members; in 1832, 2693; while the present number is 7540. The number of stores within the district which still retail ardent spirits is 40, while the number that exclude it is 62. In 55 taverns ardent spirits are sold; in 285, none! In 9 townships 30 factories are conducted without ardent spirits; and in an equal number of townships, 59 mechanics' shops. Many individuals who were formerly drunkards, have become temperate.

Horrible.—Some days since, a *woman* was seen lying *dead drunk* in one of our streets, with an infant at her breast, which unconscious of its degradation, and above all of its mother's, was partaking of the bounty which nature had provided, (deducting only the poison.) For the reputation of our city, though now perhaps the head quarters of intemperance in the Northern States, we ought to add that *such* instances are rare.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Speculation.—We have it on good authority, that previous to the announcement of the determination to remove the deposits, orders were received here from New York, to buy up all the U. S. Bank Stock in our market, as soon as it fell as low as from 105 to 107. Whether these orders came from the New York Allies of the Kitchen Cabinet, or not, the deponent saith not.
Charleston Mercury.

Agricultural Thrift.—Gen. James Shelby, of this county, sold a few days since, a flock of 160 mules, raised on his plantation, for the sum of $11,840 cash in hand. Fourteen of these mules were purchased by the agent of a gentleman of Cuba, and were sold for $130 each, making an aggregate of $1,820 for the 14.
Lexington (Ky.) Intell. of 24th ult.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies, at Chapel Hill, N. C., June 26, 1833, By the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

But, in order to this result, each one must realize that he has something himself to do, and must resolve to do it. He must feel that upon him individually, rests a portion of the duty of arresting false opinions, and counteracting practices injurious in their tendency, whether they be the result of wicked or of mistaken designs. He must be prepared at all times, and in all situations, to maintain the cause of truth, order and happiness, against every opposer. He will find in the same ranks men of genius urging on the cause of disaffection; some careless, and some mistaken in respect to their country's good; and some, alas! desperately bent upon commotion, and resolute for mischief. He will find men of the most amiable tempers and sound morals, seduced from their natural station on the side of true liberty and glory, and pursuing some deceitful phantom in their stead: intimate friends, the associates of youthful days or early manhood, may thus separate between his soul and themselves. What is to be done? shall he hesitate in his course, while he sees them urging (from whatever motives) a cause adverse to all government? a cause which resolves itself, despite of all its nice and unintelligible distinctions, into a complete overthrow of the public will, and the substitution of the very elements of confusion and anarchy. While he sees these things, can a friend to his country and to truth hesitate in his course? He cannot. When genius, by its fascinations, misleads even good sense and sound morals into disorganization, the danger becomes urgent, and demands the more vigorous interference for public preservation. You must feel yourselves, gentlemen, by your position and privileges, called always to battle for sound doctrine. Your good sense, if plainly exercised, will teach you that no doctrine can be sound, which does not lead to wholesome practices; no government free, which is liable to dictation; and no people long happy, which are led by demagogues. And you will have no great difficulty in determining, that those, whose declared and written opinions, uttered with all the fire of eloquence, and the solemnity of apparent sincerity, may be found on every side of the most important questions, who have acted as if all power in their own hands was rightful—in the hands of others, usurpation; who, in the midst of these suspicious contradictions in conduct and opinion, have ever confidently demanded the support of the nation, and have not hesitated to day to ask assent to positions directly opposite to others as strenuously maintained yesterday: you will, I say, easily determine that such men, if not very unfaithful, are at least very incompetent guides, and deny them your confidence. You will readily understand, when questions arise upon the meaning of the fundamental law, that the sense put upon it from the commencement of its operation —a sense for years unquestioned—never questioned but by excited or interested portions of the people—and uniting in its support the clear and concurring judgment of the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary of the Union—you will readily perceive, that this exposition (whatever it be) so sanctioned by opinion and practice, must be the true one, or else that all attempts at exposition are vain, and society must be dissolved. Nor will you be misled by subtle doctrines, couched in language unusual and unintelligible to plain men—which no one can explain, however he may affect to understand; and you will firmly repel every effort to arm you, upon no better foundation than vociferation and paradox, against the ordinary laws and judges of property. Despite of these and other arts, you will hold fast your integrity; you will realise that peace, domestic tranquility, and regular tribunals to administer laws, are objects of great value, however underrated they may be,—that it is quite possible for a people not to be prosperous and happy, though blessed with ceaseless agitation; that mobs may err in opinion and in practice; and that those who most loudly urge internal dissention, are often men to whom any change will be desirable: and therefore you will be always found on the side of the laws and the constitution. The jargon, indeed, by which it is attempted to transfer to politics the impracticable speculations of the most abstruse portions of metaphysics, can be only exceeded in folly, by the pompous political declamations, the solemn processions, and the oratory of the human race, which marked the first French Revolution; and from considering that era, you may learn, a useful lesson—that, when the order of society is broken up, and men are forced out of that sphere of daily duties for which providence designed them, sententious morality, however lofty, is no security against crime; and that there is but one step, and that a short one, between theoretical absurdity, and the practical cruelty of the mob.

With the opinions which I entertain, I cannot conclude this address without calling your attention to another subject; which, as it is the most important to you, ought not from any deference to the caprice of fashion to be omitted here. I wish to urge upon your consideration, the claims of the Christian Revelation. Unless grounded upon this, every system for the government of life must not only be incomplete but radically defective. It is this only which gathers into one, and invigorates with the energy of a single controlling motive, all the detached rules of conduct, and gives harmony, strength and beauty to the whole. That you should in theory reject it, or even be skeptical touching the truth of christianity, is not readily to be supposed. Such a state of mind, if it exist, is probably no more than a youthful vanity of opposition; and yet it is dangerous; and ought not to be indulged. Opinions, for whatever purpose assumed, when often expressed, acquire a certain influence over the mind; and when supported with the zeal and animation of frequent controversy, although at first solely to signalize dexterity in argument, at last grow into a habit of thought nearly akin in its effects to actual belief. At all events, the sacrifice of sincerity to a love of display or desire of triumph, cannot but have an unhappy effect upon the character—diminishing the regard for truth, and the ability to discern it. But the rejection of christianity, or even scepticism concerning it, can be only the result of want of consideration. Let me, then, urge upon you a diligent examination of the grounds of our faith. It fears, it need fear, no examination, however strict, which is full, fair and intelligent. Such an examination, it is not too much to say, will result in entire conviction. But those who reject, do not generally examine; or if any examination be made, it is after the rejection, and chiefly with a view to confirm the previous decision. To men unaccustomed to investigation, and either obliged by incapacity, or inclined by indolence, to take their opinions from others, such conduct may be natural; but the great principle of true philosophy is to submit to reason, to subject every matter to careful inquiry, and to judge of every fact by its

proper evidence. Had this rule of good sense, adopted in every other department of science, been applied to christianity (as in all fairness it ought) universal faith must have been the consequence. But it is much easier to cavil than to reason; a laborious deduction from particulars, though a sure, is a slow process for the discovery of truth; and hence a ready and compendious method has been adopted, to dispose of Christianity, without the trouble to investigate its evidence or consider its claims. Arguments *a priori* (if arguments they may be called) have been brought forward; ingenious criticism, superficial learning, and above all, delicate ridicule for the refined, and coarse ribaldry for the vulgar, have been made the means to unsettle the faith of men capable of better things; while all along, the question of Christianity as a question of fact to be tried by a fair and dispassionate examination of its proofs, has been overlooked or forgotten. Hence at times, it has been fashionable to speak, or at least to think, of our religion, as the fit solace of old wives and ignorant mechanics, but little worthy the attention of the learned and polite. Hence, with too many, it has become fashionable to reject this religion: a religion, which for eighteen hundred years, has exercised a controling influence over the affairs of mankind; which, with all the evils made to accompany it, by the vice and folly of its professed votaries, has by its own energy elevated the character of man wherever it has come; which has subdued the violence, enlarged the benevolence, and increased the happiness of the human race; which has numbered amongst its friends and supporters those most distinguished for high mental endowments; and which proves itself worthy of all acceptation, by the pure and elevated morality it teaches—a morality, which, though often sought for, the wit of man could never discover, and yet, when disclosed is found to be so exactly adapted to the wants of our race, that we wonder it was not discovered by the first seeker—a morality, which no man can fail to perceive, if universally practised, would at once banish moral evil from the world, render physical evil inconsiderable, and restore the golden age of virtue and happiness to mankind. A religion, so ancient and so beneficially influential, so attested and so recommended, is not, without great folly and guilt, to be rejected without inquiry: with inquiry there is little fear of its rejection. Let it be tried either by its external proofs, its internal character, or the number and value of the testimonies to its truth; and it will manifest its title to a heavenly origin. You would feel ashamed, that any department of science were entirely unknown to you, and would blush to own, that on a literary question of mere curiosity, you had rejected, or adopted, any hypothesis without examination. How then can you be justified in a neglect of this inquiry? It has every thing to rouse a generous curiosity, to excite a deep interest, to occupy a capacious intellect.

No man who thinks, can fail to observe much in the scene of things around him to produce uncertainty and disquietude. Upon the stage of life, men appear and disappear, with little apparent reason for their coming or departure, beyond the continuance of a species, for whose continuance no sufficient motive seems to exist. We find ourselves hastening on, like others who have preceded us, full of hopes, eager with desires of distinction and happiness, and with an ever increasing ratio of rapidity, rushing through the brief journey of life. Meantime, we are surrounded by a world containing almost infinite subjects for speculation and inquiry; within, we are conscious of powers to explore it—of a desire of knowledge, to prompt to the research; and we see in it the occupation for many ages of all our capacities. Yet our existence here is so short, and even that short period is so distracted by the necessary demands of our animal nature, that the whole seems incongruous—seems designed to disappoint this natural desire of knowledge, and to render fruitless those vast powers of attainment. What, then, is this death, in which our share in this great universe seems so soon to terminate? does it indeed annul our powers, and send them in the very infancy of their existence, into annihilation? or does it only transfer us to other scenes, where, in some other modification, these powers are to exist, and find employment? If so, where? and how? In these inquiries, when truly made, the heart is not only interested, but anxious. A consciousness of ill desert will arise upon our thoughts, and we tremble to commit ourselves to Him, who, we feel, has a power which none can control; a rightful authority which none can call in question. Upon what principles, we ask, will he exert his power? what is his character and disposition? Can we trace these in his works? Has he made any disclosure of them for our information? These inquires of an anxious being, the christian religion assumes to solve. She announces herself as a messenger from Heaven—she declares that you are immortal, and offers to you information of the means by which that immortality may be rendered virtuous and happy. She promises, upon the authority of Heaven, to remove your fears most reasonably excited by a just sense of delinquency; to "confirm and strengthen you in all goodness, and to bring you to everlasting life." Sanctioned as her pretensions are, they surely deserve investigation. He who should refuse to examine the grounds on which the Newtonian system of the universe depends, and persist in the belief that the earth is a stationary plain, and the sun a daily traveller over its surface, would justly be considered irrational and absurd; yet he who rejects christianity without inquiry, is a madman, compared with whom the other may be considered discreet and sober. The former rejects indeed a theory of the universe, established to all intelligent inquirers upon sure demonstration: but it is to him of little importance; his virtue and happiness here and hereafter, may be effectually secured without the discovery or belief of this system. The latter having every thing at hazard, madly resolves to take no step for securing it; and when the truth or falsehood of this religion involves such tremendous consequences, that all other truths sink into insignificance, he devotes his whole attention to the latter, and declines an exertion to satisfy himself of that on which his all may absolutely depend. One thing is clear, the man who adopts this conduct has little claim to the character of a philosopher.

If, then, this inquiry has not already been made, with zeal and diligence which its importance demands, let it now be commenced, and daily prosecuted to its termination: for he who has not settled this question for himself, is not prepared either to live or die. Be not deceived by any notion that your present existence being indefinite, the inquiry may be safely postponed. If you were certain of life (a certainty which cannot be obtained) the postponement would little correspond with the dictates of wisdom. It is evident, that those things which are most important, should be first attended to—besides, in this case, the present is of all seasons the most desirable for prosecuting such an inquiry. When you shall be immersed in business, or devoted to pleasure, neither the opportunity nor desire will often recur, and but still more rarely, both together; and it should be remembered, that it is an inquiry for which time and thought and leisure are necessary; and how shall these be commanded amidst the bustle of active life? Act, then, with your wonted intelligence, and now commence, and vigorously pursue this most interesting investigation. It is a noble one; it has already occupied the powers, and expanded the understandings of those who, in moral and physical science, are your teachers, and the teachers of the world, and with whom, it is no disparagement to scepticism to say, the most elevated of *her* votaries cannot compare. How absurd, how preposterous, then, that the young, the ignorant and the profane, should presume to overlook, or contemn as unworthy to engage their attention, that science which the world's masters in knowledge loved to explore and honor, from whose pages they drew the choicest intellectual treasures, and by whose precepts they sought for purity of principle, and correctness of life and manners! To such a puerile conceit, such a miserable affectation, such a base degradation of intellect, I flatter myself no one here will descend.

But it is not sufficient, that its proof should be examined, and its truth upon enlightened conviction admitted—christianity requires the surrender of ourselves to its authority. The mere belief of its facts, however clear and well grounded, is nothing, if that belief remain a mere barren proposition in the understanding; a speculation only of the intellectual man, arranged in the mind with other truths of science. To such a destination christianity cannot submit: her heavenly origin gives her the right to demand a loftier place, a profounder homage. You must realize that the system of our religion immediately concerns yourselves; that its teachings, reproofs, warnings and commands, are directed to each one of you; and that, as truly as if the volume containing them, were directly addressed to him by name. Your belief must be operative and influential—must tend towards the heart, and incline you to regulate your life by its precepts; otherwise, its truth will no more affect favorably your condition, than those of Algebra or Geology.

I fear, my young friends, there is something nearly akin to shame associated with the thought of thus acknowledging christianity; and though you are willing, from whatever motive, to pay a decent external homage to a religion professed by your countrymen, yet it is with a sort of protestation, generally understood, sometimes even expressed, against its being supposed that you take any serious interest in its doctrines or its precepts. I fear, that you would look upon the imputation to you of serious piety, as a reproach, and the destination to be a christian, as a punishment; while you still intend, when you leave the world, in some way by no means accurately understood, because but slightly considered, to be saved by the Christian's God; to be acknowledged at your utmost need by him, of whom, throughout life, you were in truth ashamed. My friends, if there be indeed any such feeling at your hearts, pluck the base thought away, and remember that this faith holds out promises, not to modes of dying, but solely to modes of life; that you must, *now*, accept or reject it, with all the consequences which Heaven has authoritatively annexed to your determination.—Accept I beseech you, that religion; and now, even now, begin to frame your lives by its precepts. It will exert a salutary influence over the whole moral character; what is good will be confirmed; what weak, strengthened; what evil, corrected; what defective, supplied; and you will find yourselves thoroughly furnished to every good word and work.

The duty of gaining here, and improving in after life, the rudiments of knowledge, which I have, upon inferior motives, set before you, will, under the teaching of religion, assume its true character of higher consequence. You will see, in your present opportunities, the gifts of a great benefactor, who, as a judge, will require an account of his benefactions, and with the most evident equity, demand improvement in proportion to your talents; who, while he graciously considers every benefit conferred upon your fellows by your agency, as conferred upon himself, will likewise consider a disregard of what you owe to yourselves, to your country, to your friends, as ingratitude for his kindness, and contempt for his authority—and will punish it accordingly.

Christianity will step in and shed her influence over your duties as citizens; she will teach you submission to the powers that be, not from the fear of punishment, or hope of temporal reward, but because those powers are ordained of Heaven. Should you, at any period of political agitation, be pressed with ingenious disquisitions which you may not be able to disentangle and refute, you will inquire to what course of conduct these disquisitions are intended to prompt you; and if you find the issue will probably be either an idle gasconade, or armed resistance to the laws, you will ask yourselves, in what part of your religion is found the command or the permission, thus to threaten or resist the government of your country? Should you be taunted with your obedience as a degrading submission, you will reflect, that obedience is not directed in particular to man, but is the necessary condition of every virtuous creature in the universe; that universal good can only be secured by a voluntary submission to every appointment of HIM who comprehends all events by his foresight, provides for all by his wisdom, and brings to pass what he determines, by a power which cannot be resisted; that no such thing as a right of capricious action can exist in the universe; that those, every where, who command others, if virtuous, do, in the command itself, but themselves obey—that he that saith to one "go and he goeth, and to another come and he cometh, and to a third do this and he doeth it," is himself, in all this, "a man under authority"—that the commencement of sin is the first omission to obey; and that, wherever we are and whatever we do, whether we dispose of our goods or our time, or receive or give, or repose or labor, or live or die, we are pursued by our Creator with the irresistible claims of a rightful authority. These reflections will not only put to flight this suggestion of disgrace: they will do more—they will teach you the honor of obedience. Raising your contemplations upwards, you will perceive myriads of intelligent beings of diversified gifts and attainments—all happy and glorious, and possessing this character solely from the principle of unlimited obedience—and you will see it as a necessary truth, that this happiness and glory must cease with this obedience. Your hearts will glow, while you contemplate this glorious assemblage continually tending, in moral and intellectual beauty, towards that infinite perfection, which they cannot either reach or approach unto, brightening more and more throughout the ages of eternity with ever increasing splendour and virtue, while, immeasurably above them, remains forever the eternal source of glory and happiness, shedding a broad of its fulness upon the universe, and spring ing up in them to eternal life.

If these thoughts were often in our minds, and had a resting place in our hearts, how would our pride be rebuked, that fruitful source of all our ills! We should feel, that obedience only is suitable and safe for us—we should desire to obey, and when the heart is once engaged in behalf of duty, cavils have lost their power.

Under the influence of this principle, you will commence the course of obedience and true honor, here, in the days of your pupilage. You will be punctual in your observance of every regulation of the college, every injunction of your directors; nothing will be too difficult to be performed, nothing so minute as to be forgotten. This noble habit you will carry with you into the active business of life. There you will daily learn wisdom and practice virtue—will both adorn and dignify every relation you may bear in public and domestic life; and death will only transfer you to a higher scene, where the virtuous principles, the cultivation of which will have been here commenced, shall be prosecuted with nobler powers and complete success, and where the day of eternity shall see you at once glorious and humble, obedient and happy forever.

Noticing the editor of the Globe, the New York Evening Star says:

"As to his coarse abuse about 'Jews' and 'selling old clothes,' we could if we pleased, remind him of the time when he was glad to accept of a donation of $200 from us to start his Globe with, and now, with his usual ingratitude to his patrons, he actually refuses to send us the paper."

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

MAJOR DOWNING'S CLINCHER.

Published by Authority.

WASHINGTON, 26th Sept. 1833.

I, Major J. Downing, of the 2d Brigade of Downingville Militia, and second best man in the Government, (I and the Gineral being pretty much the hull on't,) thinkin that the last Proclamation agin Biddle and the Bank ha'nt got reasons enuf in it—give out this my Proclamation by way of a Clincher.

The times are now gettin pretty squally, and if we dont look out sharp, things will go to smash, and now is the time for all on you to back me and the Gineral. We have been now nigh upon five years at work, nocking down abuses, and still things do'nt go exactly to our notion. We have taken away all the offices from the opposition folks; still some on em manage to git money to live on some where else. We have taken away the printin from them, and gin it all to our folks; still they keep up printin other papers, and we cant manage to choak them off no how, but they will keep jawin and twittin on us; they wont print none of our notices, but keep all the while writin and printin their own, and try to make folks think that Webster and McDuffy and Adams, and Sargent, and Clay, and Binny, and Everett, and Gallatin, and a raft more of such kinder fellows, know more than Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Kendle, Mr. Cambrelling, and Major Barry, and such good friends of our'n, and all as true as steel too. But I and the Gineral have found out all about it

Biddle and the Bank are the varments—and if they are not put down there is no tellin the harm they'll do us. Biddle's Bank aint like other Banks—ev'ry thing it does goes pretty much agin us; and most of the other Banks do all they can to help us. There is one at Albany called the Regency Bank; now that is the right kind of bank, it loans money only to our friends, and gits its thumb on all the Banks it can, and makes them do so too; and if they don't they put the screws on em—and that's the reason why our folks are so strong in Albany; and if the United States Bank was managed like the Regency Bank, we should all on us be much better off. And what was the United States Bank made for? Didnt Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, when they were Presidents, jest go into it whenever they pleased, and shovel out the money to their friends, and the opposition folks did'nt git one cent; and now that Gineral Jackson is President and who has done more for the country than all the Presidents and Ginerals and Commodores, and the whole bunch on em ever did, when he wants to do a trifle for his friends in the same way, they wont let him—well then, says he, I'm the Government, and I want my money; and then they turn and print books and speeches, saying the Gineral aint the Government; and try to make folks think the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress, and not the Gineral has the right to take away the money.—Now the Gineral dont care no more for Congress than he does for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he'll sarve them jist as he has him. We dont want them, they only make trouble, unless they do jest as we tell em. We want money and must have it. Some of our folks who have been working hard for us haint got any, and we have got no more offices to give em.

The rich folks have pretty much all the money, but as we can out vote'em they ought to shell out—and that's pretty much Mr. Van Buren's notion too. And his notion is too, that there ought to be a convention to nominate a President, jest like that one a spell ago in Baltimore. One man is enuf for each state, ony get the right one, and then vote by majority, jest as George Creamer did when he gave six and thirty votes for old Pennsylvany. It wont do to wait too long—its ony three years more afore we shall want another President, and we ought to spring to it now jest as the Gineral says about the Bank—that's got only three years more to run, and he is afraid it cant wind up safely by that time, as it can now, and he's going to give it a twist on 1st October—and we mean to follow it up till we nock it all to bits unless Biddle resigns, and if he does, the Gineral says he'll make me President of the Bank, and give it a new charter, and then we'll git all our folks in and make things go better there.

There is no use in Congress or any body else to try and corner the Gineral—he has thrashed double there number afore this, and if they do try to drive him in a corner, it will turn out just like a skunkin frolic—the formost dog will get the worst on't.

By order of the Government,

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Government paper asserts that the public money is not at the command of the President, but that it remains still at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, who alone can draw it out, on the usual Treasury Warrants. A month ago, no one would have doubted the verity of this statement. It accords with the law and usage, and every one would have assented to it as a truth in fact as well as in theory. But look at recent experience in regard to the public money. The law placed it for safe keeping in the Bank of the United States. The law directed that it should remain there, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should consider it unsafe, in which case, he, and he alone, might remove it, and state *his* reasons therefor to Congress at its next session. Is not one law as solemn and as binding on the Executive as another? Yet have we not seen him within the last month, in utter contempt of the law, and in violation of the express powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, forcibly remove the public funds from where the law had placed them, and where the Representatives of the People had, after strict inquiry, declared them to be safe? If the President could thus transcend his duties in regard to the *Secretary*, what shall hold his hand if he choose to usurp the power of the *Treasurer?* He has *disposed* of the public money contrary to law: Suppose he choose to *expend* it contrary to law: The Secretary refuses a warrant. He dismisses him and appoints one more obedient; can any man doubt that such a one could be had? The Treasurer hesitates to obey the illegal warrant. "Sir, I TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY: I "*dismiss*" you, (yes, that is the word,) I dismiss you Mr. Campbell, and appoint Mr. Kendall Treasurer in your place." Is not the matter settled at once? And is it not idle now to talk about "checks" and "warrants?"

The reign of law has ceased: There is no law in this land but the will of a Dictator; and in such a state of things, there is no present remedy but the one suggested by us in a late paper. This remedy, we observe our friend of the Baltimore Gazette questions the propriety of; but to us there is nothing more clear. Strong we admit it to be; but the emergency will sanction it. The Representatives of the People must use the means which the Constitution has placed in their hands, to curb the exercise of lawless power; and to them alone can the eye of the patriot now turn with any hope of seeing the wrongs of his country redressed.

The United States branch bank in this city, acting under the directions of the mother Bank—notwithstanding the removal of the funds of the United States—receives on deposit from its customers and from the local banks the notes of the distant branches.—This is a judicious and liberal course of proceeding, as it gives at once to money not otherwise bankable the value of current money, and thereby increases both the means and facilities of mercantile exchanges, while it proves conclusively that however wronged and outraged by party madness, the Bank cannot, as perhaps it was hoped it would, be tempted to retaliate upon the community.

New York American.

It is stated in the Boston Gazette, that the Commonwealth Bank, in that city, on the first inst. discounted paper to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, on the strength of receiving the public deposites.

It is justly conjectured in one of the New York papers, that the portion of the public funds which has been, in one mode or other, allotted at Washington to the purpose of slandering down the Bank of the United States, far exceeds the sum which has been expended by the Bank in its defence.

We make a valuable extract from the Gazette of this morning, showing the character of the individual who, it is rumored, is to become the Superintendent of the public funds of the United States. *Amos Kendall* for negotiator, and *Reuben M. Whitney* for *Superintendent!*

From the Gazette of this morning.

"It is stated that Reuben M. Whitney has been appointed by the President, superintendent of the government in the deposits in the State Banks."

We find the above paragraph in the National Gazette. From the well known respectability of the Editor of that Journal, we presume he had good grounds for making the statement. In order, therefore, to let our readers know the character of the individual to whom the President has committed this high trust, we make the following extract of the report of the Minority of the Select Committee, appointed to examine the books and proceedings of the Bank of the United States.—This *report was drawn up by Mr. McDuffie, and signed by himself, Messrs. Adams and Watmough, and submitted to the House of Representatives on the 11th of May 1832.

EXTRACT.—"An informer and witness by the name of Whitney, who had formerly been a Director of the Bank, was produced, who declared upon oath, that, in July 1824, two of the Cashiers of the Bank and one of the discount Clerks had informed him that Thomas Biddle & Co. had been in the habit of drawing money out of the Bank on a deposit of Stock in the Teller's drawer, without paying interest; and that the President of the Bank had discounted two notes, one for Thomas Biddle & Co. and one for Charles Biddle, without the authority of the Directors. This witness stated that he went with these officers of the Bank, and examined the teller's drawer and the discount book, and found the facts which had been stated to him verified by the examination. He also stated, to give additional certainty to his averments, that he made a memorandum at the time, with the dates of the transactions, which memorandum he produced to the committee. Having thus unalterably fixed the date of the transaction, as if by some fatality, he went on to say, he immediately proceeded to the room of Mr. Biddle, the President, and remonstrated with him against these irregular proceedings; and that Mr. Biddle promised him that they should not occur again.

"Mr. Biddle was present during the examination of this witness. On that day, being on oath, he said, that he was utterly astonished at the testimony of the witness, and could only oppose to it his solemn declaration, that there was not one word of truth in it from the beginning to the end. He added, that from the relation in which the witness stood to him, he would have sunk into the earth, sooner than he would have dared to come to him with such a remonstrance as he pretended to have made. The officers of the Bank, from whom the witness alleged he had derived this information, were examined, and all of them positively contradicted him. They testified and demonstrated from the books, that Thomas Biddle & Co. had never obtained money, in any instance, without paying interest, and the two notes, which Whitney asserted to have been discounted by the President alone, had been discounted regularly by the Directors.

"In the interval between the adjournment of the Committee that day, and its meeting the next, a member of the board of directors, suggested to Mr. Biddle that he was about the time of the alleged transaction, in the city of Washington. On examining the journals of the Board and the letter book it was found by entries and letters, that for several days previous to the alleged interview between the President and Whitney, and for several days afterwards, the President was absent on a visit to this city, on the business of the Bank, and Gen. Cadwalader was acting in his place!

"Thus was this artfully devised story, which was intended to blast the reputation of a high minded and honorable man, through one of those extraordinary interpositions by which Providence sometimes confounds the contrivances of the wicked, made to recoil upon the head of its inventor, *who must forever stand forth as a blasted monument of the speedy and retributive justice of Heaven.* It is important, here, to add that the President was in this city, not only at the time of the alleged interview, but at the very time when the notes of Thos. Biddle & Co. and Charles Biddle were discounted, *which Whitney swore were discounted by the President alone.*"

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*The Report was drawn up by J. Q. Adams, not Mr. McDuffie.—[ED. N. Y. AM.]

Hard Electioneering.—We saw a countryman, the other day, with his hand in a sling. Being asked what was the matter, he said one of the Candidates had squeezed it so hard, it had lost its natural feeling ever since.—*Aug. Cour. 13th inst.*

A patent has recently been taken out for an improvement in the hanging of chaises. It consists principally of a spring, by means of which the centre of gravity of the chaise is thrown back when it is going down hill, and forward when it is going up, to the great relief of the horse—thus obviating one of the most important objections to the use of a chaise instead of a wagon.

From the New York Evening Post.

A good deal of excitement was created yesterday by a call in the public newspapers for a public meeting of the friends of the immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States. The assembly was to have been held in Clinton Hall, and it was understood that Mr. Garrison, who had just returned from England, and whose slanders against his native land, uttered in public meetings, have been reported here, was to hold forth on the occasion. The Trustees of Clinton Hall, however, on being informed of the views with which the meeting was called, deemed it their duty to prevent it, and accordingly took possession of the keys and closed the hall. At the hour appointed a vast multitude of citizens, adverse to the purposes of the meeting, had collected in front of the building. Their number, it is judged, amounted to five thousand. A strong disapprobation of the objects of the abolitionists was almost universally expressed. Finding that the doors of the Hall would not be opened to admit them, the meeting organized in the passages of the building and withdrew to Tammany Hall. A report of the proceedings, under the signatures of the Chairman and Secretaries, will be found below.

At Tammany Hall it was stated by some person that Mr. Garrison and his friends were holding their meeting at Chatham Street Chapel, and a suggestion was made that the assembly should adjourn to that place. This was properly discountenanced by the Chairman, General Bogardus, who represented that the citizens had come together for the purpose of expressing the public feeling on the question of immediate abolition; that if they should follow the friends of abolition to Chatham Street Chapel, they would be stigmatised as disturbers of their fellow citizens in the exercise of their rights, and that they had better confine themselves to the object for which they had assembled. This view of the subject was acquiesced in without debate.

Public Meeting.—On Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, a large concourse of the citizens of New York assembled at Clinton Hall, in pursuance of the following notice:

"The friends of the immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States, are requested to meet at Clinton Hall, on Wednesday evening, 2d October, at 7 o'clock, to form a New York City Anti-Slavery Society. Joshua Leavitt, Wm. Goodell, Wm. Green, Jr., John Rankin, Lewis Tappan, committee."

This assemblage being informed that the Trustees of Clinton Hall had closed their doors against any meeting which might convene under the foregoing notice, those present organised in the passages of the building, by calling General *Robert Bogardus* to the chair, and appointing M. C. Patterson, Esq. and Mr. P. P. Parcells, Secretaries. On motion it was resolved to adjourn to Tammany Hall.

The large room in that well known establishment was soon filled to overflowing: when the following resolutions were introduced by F. A. Tallmadge, with a short but appropriate address, and being seconded by John Neal, Esq., of Portland, Maine, who also made some pertinent remarks, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That our duty to our country, and our Southern Brethren in particular, renders it improper and inexpedient to agitate a question pregnant with peril and difficulty to the common weal.

Resolved, That it is our duty, as citizens and Christains, to mitigate, not to increase the evils of slavery by an unjustifiable interference in a matter which requires the will and cordial concurrence of all to modify or remove.

Resolved, That we take this opportunity to express to our southern brethern our fixed and unalterable determination to resist any attempt that may be made to interfere with the relation in which master and slave now stand, as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the daily papers.

ROBERT BOGARDUS, Chairman.

M. C. PATTERSON, P. P. PARCELLS, } Secretaries.

Error Corrected.—It has been stated that the whole number of immediate abolitionists who met in the consistory room of the Chatham street Chapel on Wednesday evening, to form an Anti-Slavery Constitution, was twenty-four—twenty-two men and two women. We are assured, on good authority, that the number was twenty-eight, and we cheerfully correct the error. The number that assembled, hostile to the project of the movers, was computed at five thousand. This is probably a pretty fair estimate of the relative strength of the *immediates* and their opponents.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Farcical.—We understand that one of our talented comic writers has nearly finished a play, in which Major Jack Downing is the principal character. Among the dramatis personæ is one called the General—and most of the old and new cabinet, are likewise introduced. The conversation between the Major and his coadjutors is said to be inimitably ludicrous. If this play is brought out at the Park, and the Major's part cast to Placide, the roars of laughter will be heard at a greater distance than the sound of the city clock.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Cholera in Mexico.—Letters from Vera Cruz to August 30, state that the Cholera was raging very badly at that place and the city of Mexico.

A letter from Mexico, dated August 27th, says that the deaths by cholera had already amounted to *fourteen thousand*, in a population of *one hundred and eighty thousand.* The disease was raging throughout the country. Such has been the destruction among the soldiers, that both the contending armies had been obliged to suspend all hostile movements.

The Rail Road.—Despatch.—We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers, that the trip from Charleston to Hamburg, was made, on Thursday last, in *fourteen hours and a quarter*—conveying our papers of that morning to Hamburg and Augusta by 8 o'clock in the evening.—The distance from the Inclined Plane to Hamburg was performed by hand power.

Charleston Courier.

FOREIGN.

New York, Octobe

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship New York, London papers to the 3d and Liver the 5th September, both inclusive.

The recognition by England of *Maria* as Queen of Portugal took Lisbon on the 15th August, wh Wm. Russell delivered his credes *Don Pedro*, as minister to th Queen. Active interference in her however was not contemplated; f Don Pedro asked whether he might upon British support, in case of a upon Lisbon, he was distinctly as Lord Wm. Russell, that unless any foreign Power should interfere in Miguel, no active assistance could dered to the Queen. The moral e the recognition, which would mo doubtless soon followed by that joined to the prosperous state of affairs must soon, we apprehe the controversy.

Parliament was prorogued August till the 31st of Octo King delivered his speech in per of an uninteresting character.

From *Madrid* the dates were August, at which time the King living. Another war of succes inevitable on the demise of the K

We find nothing authentic and tional particulars even of the alle rectionary movements at Naples.

A dreadful shipwreck occurre 31st August, within half a mile of of Boulogne. A vessel, said to be phitrite, bound for Botany Bay, female passengers on board, wa way, making with the crew 154, all *except three were drowned!*

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—*Cotton Market.*—ton market in the early part of the week ther flat, but since Wednesday there more doing, and with the exception o mon kinds of American, which are a sha the prices of all descriptions have been ported. The transactions comprize 47 lands, at 13 to 23d, with 10 stained, Bowed, at 10½d to 12½d; 3,440 Mobile a ma, at 9¾d to 12½d; 3630 Orleans, at 9 290 Pernambuco at 12¼d to 14d; 430 Ba to 12½d; 800 Maranham at 11½ to 13d; rara at 12¾d; 70 Barbados at 10⅝ to 11 gyptian at 14d to 14½d; and 640 Madras a at 7½d to 8¾d per lb., making togeth bales; of which 4,500 American, 150 Per 550 Maranham, and 200 Surat have bee speculation. The market has been ver Saturday and to-day; the sales for the tw exceed 2,700 bags, at previous prices.

The New York Mercantile Adve mentions that the keel of a splendid packet, with four engines, to ply be New York and Liverpool, will be laid week. She will be of a large size; and as enterprise is undertaken by men of capi no expense will be spared to make the periment in the best possible manne that there can be little doubt of its succ

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Gambling.—A young man respe employed, who has latterly indulge spirit of gaming beyond his means, hopes of regaining what he had pre lost, proceeded on Saturday night ming house in the Bowery, where in short time he lost at the game of Ro sixty dollars. Not being able to sust loss, he communicated the circumsta one of the police officers, who wen him to the place and obtained from the cipal of the establishment a return of h ney. The officer states that he was p ly astonished at the spectacle presente entering the room in which the roule bles were kept, there being at the ti bout forty persons present, among wh recognised several young lads, clerk stores, who were thus profitably dispo their salaries, if not the money of the ployers.—*N. Y. Cour.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fri and the public generally, that he has ta the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S Roy, o North side of Person street, a few doors east o Market square, where he is now receiving, and tends keeping constantly on hand, a genera sortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass-head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Hallow
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Sash Tenaperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inches
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,
Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock consists a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Editor: Should the crude notions of a Plowman excite the curiosity of any to know who or what he is, say, if you please, that he is a full blooded Republican, a firm supporter of States' and People's rights, and opposed to consolidation, in the full sense of the word.—That he is opposed to an oppressive tariff and to nullification and secession; that he gave his suffrages to Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson; and that he approved and supported his little circle, the President's Proclamation, *totis viribus:* but that he is no partizan in politics, or bigot in any thing; that it is his privilege to see and lament the faults of the fairest human character, and of his dearest friend. With this introduction myself, permit me to put the Bank before upon the tapis. To be, or not to be, the great question with this institution. The President has thrown the whole weight of his ponderous influence into the negative scale, and stooped from his palmy height to the deadly warfare, in *propria persona*, against the Bank, with a determination to destroy it, root and branch. He has issued his manifesto, in which he makes a strong appeal to the nation to support him in the war, and has rallied his forces for the fight. With such fearful odds, we have reason to tremble for the result. But I trust in the intelligence and independence of the American people. When a man in power passes the bounds of his constitutional limits, he is sure to meet with some resistance, more or less physical, which, by a reaction, hurls him down beneath the legitimate boundaries where usurpation commenced. "I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet;" but I will prophecy, if I could, against the present President. But I wish to show the spirit of political usurpation, and the necessity of a watchful jealousy on the part of the people over their public servants.

The General's popularity is great, and deservedly so; and it was *that*, and not his veto to the Bank, as he intimates, which elected him the second time. But it was a singular and unfortunate figure from common justice and fair dealing, to publish his manifesto (for effect no doubt) and to withhold the adverse opinions of his cabinet advisers, which might have neutralized the obnoxious elements of his own. It seems that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of War, were opposed to the removal of the deposites, and that the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General agreed with the President. It appears that the Secretary of the Treasury, the only person authorized to consider and act on the subject, was so decidedly opposed to the measure that he refused so far to yield as to resign his office. But he was dismissed, to make place for a more pliant instrument. The inflexible integrity of Duane will be long remembered; while his successor will be shorn of his beams by an indignant people, and consigned to the gnawing state of disappointed ambition. The deposites will surely be borne back to their legal habitation.

It should not be borne in mind that it was the *President*, and not the *Secretary of the Treasury*, who made the arrangements with the local Banks; and that he assumed the power, *pro hac vice*, of the Secretary. But to give a better colour to the transaction, and to bring it more within the *letter* of the law, he creates a Secretary for the purpose of facilitating the illegitimate offspring. The President is therefore the agent, *de facto*, and it is for him and Congress, if he can, that he acted within the prescribed limits. There can not, it seems to me, be a rational, reflecting man in the nation, who, in addition to the facts, and whose mind is divested of prejudice, but must say that the deposites are perfectly safe: nor is there one who believes that they were not disbursed with fidelity and with the utmost facility for the public service. What, then, could be the motive for their removal? Surely the gratification of a vindictive resentment for some supposed affront, is too sordid a lust to assign to the high-minded and honorable President. I will not guess what his real motive was; but we see the hostility stamped upon the whole transaction. I cannot therefore, with all my charity, give credit to the President for his insinuations of friendship, by taking away the funds and compelling the Bank to commence the business of winding up precipitately. *Such conduct* and such insinuations are worthy of the ancient custom of the Sheiks of Arabia, who robbed every stranger as soon as he crossed their borders, *out of pure love,* to prevent his being robbed as he passed on through their territories.

As to the wasteful expenditure of the Directors, enough to say, that that subject can have nothing on the question under discussion, which can affect the *safety* of the deposites—as it certainly does not. The sum reported to the President as having been expended by the Directors is enormous, and it may be that Old Nick, as he has been variously called, has paid too much for the whistle. But my maxim in such cases is, *audi alteram partem.* Let us hear what uncle Nick has to say before Uncle Sam hangs him. But as far as the knowledge of banking and banking men extends, I know it to be the fact, that Directors uniformly use the company's money, when necessary, to sustain the credit of their institution: and this course is founded in reason and justice. No agent, no private, will discharge his duty faithfully, without maintaining the credit and character of his employer, even by the use of his constituent's money. This rule holds good from the highest constitutional authority in the Government, down to the humble accounting-room. And surely, if any facts can justify such disbursements, they are to be found in the false charges and vulgar abuse heaped upon the institution, for the purpose of impairing the credit, and of laying the foundation for the open attack which is now developed.

The President had no rightful controul over the deposites. Whenever the Legislature requires a public officer to perform any act in which he is merely the organ of the executive will, and declares that the President should exercise a controlling power over the act, that power is *expressly* given, as in the case of the bank performing the duties of Commissioner of Loans. See Bank act. And why express it, if the power is implied? In the case of deposites, the express provision is that they shall be made in the Bank of the U. States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall order otherwise order and direct. Not one word about the President. From abundant caution this conditional power is given to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to him alone, to be exercised with judgment and discretion, and not with respect to the President, but to Congress, who called for his act. And why are the reasons given to Congress but to enable that department to consider and act finally on the subject?—This question has been settled by the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the case of Marbury *vs.* Madison, 1 Cranch 166, 170, 171. That case decides that official deeds of the head of a department are not cognizable by a Court of Justice, thus treating as the organ of the President, in the exercise of the political discretion vested in him by the *Constitution and Laws.* But when the Legislature imposes other duties upon the head of a department, when by law he is required to do certain acts, affecting the rights of individuals, he is the officer of the law and amenable thereto. I have much more to ssy; but I must away to my plough—my occupation suffers. And I fear that my disjointed and hasty remarks will not be understood.

PLOWMAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: In the Raleigh Register of the 8th October, there appeared an article headed "A few Signs of North Carolina Prosperity." As a reader of your paper, I wish you to give it still further publicity, not because I am an enemy to the best interests of my native State, but, that I wish something to be done to advance her respectability in a national point of view. County and Town meetings are almost daily held throughout the State of North Carnlina, for the purpose of advancing Internal Improvement in the State; at which meetings, innumerable speakers appear, flushed with, and apparently very desirous to advance the general interest. Yet, alas! what is the result? What change has taken place in the EXERTIONS of those speakers? What else have they, or will they do, but make speeches?

CAMPBELLTON.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A few of the Signs of North Carolina Prosperity.

1. Our Annual State Expenses exceed the Revenue, and the Members of Assembly receive $40,000 as a commission for disbursing $35,000!!

2. Our people of different sections are further apart than New York and New Orleans, if distance is judged of by the difficulties of going from one place to another!

3. Our wives and daughters buy their bonnets and frocks ready made in a Northern City, at two prices; one for the *thing* and the other for its *fashion.*

4. Our sons are rigged out in coats and *pants,* made at a high price in a New York or Philadelphia Store.

5. Our statesmen are divided into three parties; one for improving our means of transportation *wholly* for the benefit of this State—another for pursuing plans to aggrandize our sister States—and a third for DOING NOTHING for either; and "the *last* is not *least*"

6. Our Literary Societies are even sending to Virginia to get the Speeches which are delivered before them *printed,* for distribution at home!!!

Q in the Corner.

From the "Globe," Oct. 9.

The following Banks, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money. We understand that sufficient information has not yet been received to enable the Secretary to complete his arrangements, but it is expected that the whole will be accomplished in a few weeks. And in several places where only one Bank is now selected, it is probable another will be added.

Maine Bank, *Portland Me.*
Commercial Bank, *Portsmouth, N. H.*
Bank of Virginia, *Richmond, Va*
Do. Branch of, at *Norfolk, Va.*
Bank of South Carolina, *Charleston, S C.*
Planters' Bank of Savannah, *Savannah, Geo.*
The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at *Mobile.*
Planters' Bank of Mississippi, *Natchez, Mis.*
The Union Bank, of Tennessee, *Nashville.*
The Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, *Ohio.*

We are authorized to state that instructions from the Treasury Department have been forwarded to the Receivers of public money at Chocchuma, Augusta, Columbus, and Mount Salus, in the State of Mississippi, to receive in payment for lands to be sold at these offices in the present and succeeding months, as already advertised, notes of any of the specie paying Banks in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Tennessee.

The ill-judged measure of removing the deposits from the U. S. Bank, has already had an injurious effect upon business in this city. The Branch here has fixed the rate of Exchange on the north at ¾ per cent. discount, in addition to the Bank discount, for time and travelling time, which will have the effect of embarrassing negociations, and depreciating the price of produce. The limiting of issues by the U. S. Bank, will of course have a corresponding effect on all the local institutions.—*Charleston Courier.*

Speaker of the House.—The Albany Evening Journal bestows the following very just encomium on a public servant who, with as much propriety as any other we have ever seen, can take to himself the motto of "faithful and fearless."—*Nat. Intel.*

"Among the gentlemen spoken of for Speaker of the next House of Representatives, we are happy to find the name of the Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, of North Carolina. Mr. Williams upon the retirement of the venerable Newton, becomes the Father of the House. He was for many years Chairman of the Committee of Claims, and in the discharge of its laborious and responsible duties, was eminently distinguished for his untiring industry, patient research, and incorruptible integrity. He is among the few public servants who have encountered all the vicissitudes of trial, and been found ever faithful."

Charleston, October 9.

Another Rail Road Accident.—We are informed by a passenger who arrived last evening on the Rail Road, that about thirty miles above this city, at Cyprus Swamp, one of the Cars attached to the steam Engine, containing twenty-one bales of Cotton, caught fire and was burnt, together with the car and part of the road, (which is rendered impassable until repaired,) notwithstanding the great exertions used by the engineer and passengers to extinguish the flames. The passenger and baggage cars were cut loose from the others to prevent them from burning. The passenger car was left on the road, not being able to cross that part of it which was burnt, and the passengers, whom we are happy to say received no injury, came in the baggage car to the city.—*Mercury.*

We are happy to state that the rail road has been thoroughly repaired, and the cars have resumed their usual trips.

Charleston Post.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1833.

Effects of the War upon the Bank.—It has been said that the Southern and Western States will be the chief sufferers by the removal of the Deposites from the U. S. Bank. We incline to believe that the prediction will be verified. At any rate it appears that we are to be the first sufferers.—Heretofore for several years past, our merchants have been enabled to dispose of their Bills of Exchange to the Banks, at par, merely allowing interest for the time they had to run. Since the removal of the Deposites, the mother Bank has addressed a Circular to the Branch at this place, directing that in future no Bills be taken except at a discount of 1 per cent. from those payable at the North, and ½ per cent. from those payable at the South. It is generally believed that the Bank has been driven to this course, by the apprehension, probably too well founded, that the hostility of the Executive will prompt to some means of embarrassing the operations of the Southern offices; and that the offices will be obliged to incur a heavy expense to prepare for such an emergency by transporting specie. As a measure of self defence, the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank has been obliged to adopt the same rule.

As some of our readers may not be familiar with the course of this business, a word of explanation may be acceptable. A merchant in this town purchases 100 bales of Cotton from a planter, for which he pays $5000. He ships it to his agent in N. York or elsewhere, and without waiting for its arrival there, its sale and the remittance of the funds, he draws a bill upon his agent, gets it discounted at one of the Banks here, and is immediately placed in funds for the purchase of another hundred bales. Now if the Bank requires one per cent. for affording him this accommodation, it is evident that the value of the 100 bales of Cotton is diminished just $50. The loss therefore falls upon the Planter, not upon the merchant. And as we think it is not an over-estimate that $2.000,000 of such bills are annually discounted here upon the produce of all kinds purchased, it results that the growers of that produce are injured to the amount of $20,000. When we reflect that the same regulation is to be made to apply to all Southern markets, what an immense amount must be lost to the South in consequence of the arbitrary act of the President. There is no alleviating consideration. The Banks do not make the money thus wrested from the people. They have to expend it in transporting specie to secure themselves against a run. This is considered here as but the beginning of evils.

Did the Editor of the Wilmington Press consider the Report of Mr. Henry as in any particular erroneous, that he did not think it worthy of republication entire? We confess that we should have liked to see it copied into that paper, as well as into the other papers of the State; and the Editor cannot fail to have observed that papers published in sections of the State not near so much interested as that in which the Press circulates, have copied the report, some with that emphatic commendation which it merited, both on account of its valuable information and the labour it cost to embody it. It is not every day that an authentic document is prepared upon the statistics of any portion of North Carolina, and when we are favored with such an one, we should certainly give it, *entire,* all possible publicity, and not pass it by with a selection of only two paragraphs, one of which set forth the *advantages* of Wilmington, and the other the only *disadvantage* of Fayetteville.

"Beauty & Booty."—There is probably scarcely an individual in this country who does not recollect the charge made against the commander of the British Army at New Orleans in 1815, that on the memorable 8th of January, his watchword was "Beauty and Booty," implying that in the event of the capture of the city, it was to be given up to the plunder and violence of the soldiers. It is matter of surprise, therefore, that after having remained undisputed for nearly 19 years, the charge is now fully disproved. It appears that the charge was not known to those most interested in its refutation, until stated in Stuart's "Three Years in America," into which it was copied from Eaton's Life of Jackson. On its thus coming to their knowledge, they publish a certificate, declaring that the whole story is utterly false, and that it was not before denied because they never before heard of it. This certificate is signed by Lieut. Generals Lambert and Keane, Major Generals Thornton and Blakeney, and Col. Dickson, who were the principal officers, and through whom all orders to the troops were promulgated.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cheraw, held on the 4th inst. at Stinemetz's Hotel, a Committee of six gentlemen was appointed to draft a petition to the next Legislature of South Carolina praying the establishment of a Bank in that Town.

There are reports, says the Alexandria Gazette, of "squabbles" in the Cabinet. We do not know on what authority these rumors are founded; but certain it is, that the Secretary of State is believed to have had a difficulty with one of his colleagues. We hope there will not be another explosion.

In addition to this, we find it stated, that the Sec'y of State had resigned, and had challenged Mr. Taney, who had refused to fight him. There does not appear to be any foundation for these reports.

Great Mortality.—The New Orleans Bulletin says that the Cholera and Yellow Fever together have carried off *ten thousand,* or one fifth, of the permanent population of that place within the last twelve months!

Circus.—Those of our citizens who take pleasure in the amusements of the Circus, will be gratified to learn that Mr. Palmer's excellent company of Equestrians will visit this Town on Tuesday next. One of the company has arrived in town for the purpose of selecting a suitable place for the Circus, and making other arrangements for the occasion.

Murder and Arson.—We learn that a deed of horrible atrocity was committed in the lower part of Moore county, near the line of this county, on Sunday last. The family of Mr. John McKinnon being at Church, except a negro girl who was preparing to follow them, his house was set on fire and burnt to the ground, the remains of the girl were discovered amidst the ruins, and a trunk which contained $250, found in the woods, a short distance off, broken open and robbed. No doubt that the girl was murdered by the incendiary and robber. No discovery has yet been made of the monster.

FROM THF WILMINGTON PRESS.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.—It has been suggested that the contention between these towns, heightened, perhaps, by newspaper squibs, has gone far enough—too far, indeed, for that good fellowship that ought to exist between them. We are of the same opinion. It is like a family quarrel that *must* be made up, and the sooner it is done the better. The time is not far distant when we shall be called upon mutually to co-operate in a great plan of Internal Improvement—viz: the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road. We know that the citizens in this quarter look upon that object with interest and desire, and they only feel offended when obstructions are thrown in the way of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. And is it not very natural? This latter is the first project that bears the impress of success upon its features, and is it not very natural, we say, that the friends of this measure and of the prosperity of the State, should feel indignant at all efforts to force us back into the gloom, from which we have for the first time and so recently advanced? The Wilmington and Raleigh Road was never calculated to fill the measure of public enterprise. It is the first step, and chosen as such because it is the only one that can be made. It is a scheme in which all the citizens of the State ought to feel interested, in proportion as they feel friendly to any effort that shall rouse our citizens to action, and place before them a visible specimen of the chief good. All who are acquainted with Rail Roads, *know* that it is only necessary for the people to see and feel that the Wilmington and Raleigh Road is in operation, in order to extend the like benefits throughout every feasible section of the State.—The West ought to have raised her voice in its favor, and the Hillsborough Convention should have expressed its rejoicings at the prospect; for it became alien to the interest of North Carolina when its silence denied the cognation—But we hope the West will make intelligent amends at the next Session of our legislature, and prove that they are for the "State—the whole State—and nothing but the State."

REMARKS.

While we hail this evidence of returning good feeling, we must be permitted to observe, 1st. That the aforesaid "contention" was not originated in Fayetteville. 2d. That the insinuation, if it is intended for such, that any "obstructions" have been thrown, or attempted to be thrown, in the way of the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road, by the citizens of Fayetteville, is not just. 3d. That the attempt to represent the citizens of Wilmington as "offended" because of these "obstructions,"—in other words to make this the cause of the "contention,"—is erroneous, inasmuch as the "contention" arose before the aforesaid Rail Road scheme had been seriously agitated.

With this explanation, we dismiss the subject, we hope finally.

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond County, held in the town of Rockingham, on the 9th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Salisbury Convention, the following gentlemen were selected for that purpose:—Col. Charles Robison, Robert J. Steele, W. F. Leak, John R. Buie, and F. T. Leak.

Rail Road Delegates.—Governor Swain, Gen. Barringer, Wm. H. Haywood, Jun. Alfred Jones, Alexander J. Lawrence and John Primrose, are appointed Delegates from this County to the Internal Improvement Convention, at Salisbury, on the 17th inst. And to the Convention proposed to be held in this City, on the 4th Monday of November next, Governor Swain, William H. Haywood, Jun. and Johnston Busbee, are appointed Delegates.—*Ral. Register.*

We are glad to be informed that the patriotic County of Cabarrus held a meeting to appoint delegates to attend the meeting at Salisbury, appointed on the 17th inst. The following gentlemen will attend for that county:—Gen. Paul Barringer, Rev. John Robinson, John Phifer, Esq., W. H. Archibald Esq., A. C. McRee, Esq., D. M. Barringer, Esq., Daniel Coleman, Esq., Chas. W. Harris, Esq., Col. Geo. Barnhart, Joseph Young, Esq., Maj. John Still.

The patriotism, intelligence and moral worth of this delegation, shows that Cabarrus feels a sense of the importance of this Convention to the true interests of the country, and that she means to be felt in the meeting.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Postmaster General returned to the Seat of Government, a day or two ago. We regret to learn that his health has not been improved by his visit to the West.

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of War have also returned to the city, from a short visit to the North.—*Nat. Int.*

In the vacant Philadelphia district, the contest has resulted in the re-election of Mr. Sutherland by about 700 votes over Mr. Sergeant. Our information is from a private letter—none of the Philadelphia papers of Wednesday morning having come to hand yesterday.—*Nat. Intell.*

The Governor of North Carolina says, in reference to the facilities afforded by alluvial countries for rail road, "North Carolina can erect a rail road, for what it would cost the eastern states to make provisions for commencing it."

"Are you there true penny?" Have you discovered, at last, the local advantages you possess? Come, we are glad—we rejoice that our sister state begins to find her wealth in her soil. Her tar, pitch, and pine boards, have always found a good market, let her enterprise and industry, guided by rail roads and internal improvement, find a better. Mark us, brothers, we in the north have no petty jealousies. Your prosperity is ours. Lead on, and *we* will follow—so you like not to follow *us;* but let our rivalry be noble—let it tend to the well being and advancement of the whole country, and we will never quarrel about "Chinese hams," or "wooden nutmegs." Give us your fist, and a hearty shake for "Auld lang Syne," when our fathers stood shoulder to shoulder, and fought the good fight of Independence.—*Boston Transcript.*

One of the best things in the Token for 1834, is "The Plague of the Forest," an old Fable versified by Mr. Adams, the author of "Dermot McMorrough." It is executed with much ease and humour; and, with the exception of one line where for the sake of rhyme, he tells us that the cats in the forest were "cats with claws," we see nothing at which to except. "Cats without claws" are assigned a very hot dwelling by sailors—and we presume that the forest was on this side of Styx.—*Charleston Mercury.*

DIED,

At Myrtle Grove, New Honover County, on the 1st inst., Mrs. ANN PURVIANCE, consort of Mr. Henry E. Purviance, and daughter of Colin Mac Rae, Esq. of this County.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 10½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 14½ steady. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1 45 a 1 50. Flour, 5 25 a $5 75. Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 36 a 40. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 6¼. Sugar, brown, 10¾ a 12; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 85 a 90. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 3¾. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 cts. per yd. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. Y. and Philadelphia,	1 pr ct. dis.
Do. on Charleston,	½ do. do.
South Carolina Bank Notes,	1½ a 1¾ do. do.
Virginia Bank Notes,	2 do. do.
Bank Checks on New York,	¼ a 1 per ct. prem.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 10, Tillinghast's Boats Packet and Water Witch, with full loads of Dry Goods and Groceries for J. Mahoney, I. Blake, Jr. A. Campbell, I. Blake & Son, Lewis & Ross, Geo. C. McNeill, J Hadlock, W. S. Latta, Wm. L. Hawley, C. P. Mallett, and Henry Horn, of this place; also for Nott & Starr agents for Merchants in the interior.

Also, on the 12th, E. Blake's boat William and Lucy, with Goods for J. Mahoney, A. Campbell, A. McIver, J. C. Latta, I. Blake, G. C. McNeill, W. S. Latta, and owner.

Also, Hall & Johnson's Lighter, with Goods for the owners.

Also, Henrietta Co's Boat Messenger, with a full load of Goods for sundry Merchants.

DEPARTED, Oct. 14, Tillinghast's boats Packet and Water Witch, with 219 bales Cotton, &c. for W. O. Jeffreys, W. Whitehead, J. W. Pearce, and Yarbrough & Ray.

Also, E. Blake's boat William & Lucy, with Cotton, Wool, Flour, &c. for C. T. Haigh, Lewis Brown, A. Campbell, G. C. McNeill, and owner.

Several other boats have departed with Cotton.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to October 9.

Brigs Maine from Matanzas, Statira from New York. Schooners Repeater from New York, Nile from Boston, Brant from do., Mary Hooper from Baltimore, Baltic from New York. Barque Theodore from Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, at their Stand, a few doors West of the Market House, a full and elegant supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising a variety of *Every Thing New and Fashionable* for the season, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Amongst other articles,

Their Stock will be found to contain,

Super blue, black and fancy colored CLOTHS,
Blue, black, mix'd and fancy colored Satinetts,
Silk, Velvet, Valencia and other Vestings,
French merino Cloths, Circassians & Bombazetts,
Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naps, Sarsnet, Florence and other Silks,
Pongees, and French and English Bombazines,
Merino, Angola, Valencia and other Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety,
Irish Linens, Long and Bishop Lawns,
Muslins, of every description,
Thread and bobinett Laces, a full assortment,
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes,
Boy's ditto,
Cloth and hair Caps, a large assortment,
Beaver, silk, fur and wool Hats,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, and other Domestics.

With a variety of other Goods too tedious to be enumerated.

McKINNELL & McMILLAN,
Successors to H. Campbell, Jr.

October 15. 54tf.

Notice.

PERSONS who bought Property at the Sale of the late Arch'd Smith, Constable, are notified that the notes are due, and payment is required. Those failing to comply with this notice, will find their notes in the hands of an officer for collection, after the 1st November next.

Further Notice.

Persons holding claims against said Estate, either in Judgments already obtained *vs.* Executors or on other accounts, are hereby notified to make the same known to D. McNeill, one of the Executors, on or before the said 1st of November. Those failing to avail themselves of this notice, may most assuredly calculate on losing.

Again!

Claims held on account of his official duties should be presented, or the Securities will avoid payment.

D. McNEILL,
W. WADDILL, Jr. } *Exr's.*

October 14, 1833. §54-2w.§

Fayetteville Candle Factory.

THE Subscriber having become sole proprietor of the Fayetteville Candle Factory, (formerly conducted under the Firm of Smith & Latta,) makes known to the public generally, that he intends putting into operation the above named Factory immediately, and all orders from abroad, directed to him, will meet with prompt attention.

DUNCAN SMITH, Proprietor.

Fayetteville, October 15. 54-4t.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder will please give the above advertisement insertion for four weeks successively and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

New Books! New Books!

MEN and Manners in America, by the author of Cyril Thornton; Transatlantic Sketches; Dick on Society, No. 59 Family Library; Silvio Pellico; The Contrast, a Novel, by Earl Mulgrave; Tales of Romance; Yankee among the Nullifiers; New Gil Blas; Wild Sports of the West; The Last Man; Harpe's Head; Modern Cymon; Newton on the Prophecies; Jay's Thoughts on Marriage; Innes's Advice; Foster's Glory of the age; Wayland's Discourses; Help to acquaintance with God; Ellis's Polynesian Researches, vol. 2d.; Miss Edgeworth's Works, vol. 7; Fergus on Nature and Revelation; Griffin on Divine Efficacy; Smith's Key to Revelation; Nos. 14, 15 and 16 Scott's Novels; Life of Zera Colburn; Latin Dictionary; Latin Tutor; Boy's and Girl's Books: Zion Songster; Cruden's Concordance; Village Hymns; Hall on Blood Letting; Letter Writers; Don Quixotte; Cap and Letter Papers.

LAW BOOKS.—Kent's Commentaries; Starkie on Evidence; Chitty's Pleadings; Chitty on Contracts; Blackstone's Commentaries; Maddock's Chancery; Archbold's Appendix; Tidd's Practice; the North Carolina Law Books, &c &c.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

October 14, 1833.

New Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just received from New York, an extensive assortment of

PERFUMERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Which he will sell low for cash. Among his stock are the following articles:

Milk of Roses,	Shaving Boxes,
Almond Paste,	Razors of the 1st quality,
Lavender Water,	Razor Straps,
Cologne ditto,	Ditto Cases,
Almond Soap,	Homes, superior quality,
Cream of Soap,	Essences, great variety,
Bear's Oil,	Toot ache Drops,
Ditto Grease,	Corn Salve,
Pomatum,	Linen Bosoms with insertings,
Lip Salve,	Ditto ditto plain,
Preston Salts,	Ditto ditto 2d quality,
Macassar Oil	Cotton ditto, 1st quality,
Windsor Soap,	Linen corded Collars,
Flesh Brushes,	Do. plain and fine ditto,
Tooth do, 1st & 2d qualities,	Silk Suspenders,
Dressing Combs, do. do	Gum elastic ditto, with slides,
Gilt Guards.	Ditto do. with rollers,
Bead ditto,	French silk ditto.
Bunches of gilt Beads for Guards,	Bombazine Stocks, pleated,
Hair Powder,	Ditto plain ditto,
Musk Soap,	Satin ditto ditto,
Court Plaister,	Bombazine tipped with velvet ditto.
Hair Brushes, Napoleon or 1st quality,	With a variety of other articles in his line too tedious to enumerate.
Do do. 2d quality,	JOSEPH HOSTLER.
Shaving Brushes, 1st and 2d quality,	*Lafayette Barber Shop.*

October 15, 1833. 54 6w.

Notice.

THE Subscribers will expose to sale, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at the Residence of the late Mary Barge, deceased, all the perishable Property of the dec'd, consisting of Household and Kitchen

Furniture, Horses, Cattle,
PLANTATION TOOLS, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser entering into bond with approved security.—Also, the NEGROES belonging to the Estate, will be hired until the first of January, 1834 Bonds with approved security will be required.

A. TAYLOR. } *Administrators.*
A. BAILEY, }

September 9, 1833. 54 3w.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1834,

For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Robeson, will proceed to let the rebuilding of the Bridge across Lumber river, at the Red Banks in said County, to the lowest bidder, on the 9th day of November next. The contract will be closed between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at McLaurin's Store, but a few paces distant from the Bridge. The style in which the work is to be executed, will be made known on that day; and the Contractor must give bond and ample security for the faithful performance of the work.

JOHN DRAKE,
ARCH'D BAKER,
GILES S. McLEAN, } *Commissioners.*

Robeson County, October 8, 1833. 54 5w.

Type Foundry.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as Letter Founders, that they have now formed a co partnership in said business, and hope from their united and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money, on the part of our senior partner first successfully accomplished.—Extensive use of the machine-cast Letter, has fully tested and established its superiority, in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of *White, Hager & Co.* Their Specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica; the book and news Type being in the most modern and light style.

WHITE, HAGER & CO are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturer's prices.

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing business kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGER.

New York, October 1833. 54-3w.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

G. J. STREETY,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening in the Brick Store, one door East of R. Maynard & Co's. Drug Store, North side Person Street, an entire new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American, SUMMER, FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

The following comprise in part my present Stock:

☞DRY GOODS —Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazetts, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Muslins, Laces and Edgings, New style Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Belts, Fancy and set Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery, Gentlemen's Pongee Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Spool Floss and Threads, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Braids, Tapes, Furniture Chintz, Pocket Books, Buckram, Suspenders, Tortoise-shell, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Tooth Brushes, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Buttons, Coat and assorted Pearl Shirt.

☞DOMESTICS.—Bleached & unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue Plaids, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, &c.

☞HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Scissors, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of various kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand Saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Strops, Spectacles, Thimbles, Tea Trays, Shaving Boxes, Soap, Brushes, Screws, Awls, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges, Brass Butts, Brass Knob Locks, Cast Butts, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Coffee Mills: *Also*, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Chains, Castings, &c.

☞CLOTHING, &c.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks.

☞SHOES AND BOOTS. —A good assortment of all qualities of Shoes, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c. &c. *Also*, Ladies' best quality Satin, Kid, Prunella and Bronze Shoes.

☞HATS AND BONNETS.—Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn and New Pattern Straw Bonnets.

☞FANCY GOODS.—A superior lot of Jewelry, among which are Ear Rings, Finger Rings, breast Pins, pencil Cases, watch Chains, Keys and Seals; also, gentlemen's dirk Knives, of a superior quality, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, with a Rifle enclosed in them, which will carry its ball with great precision 100 yards.

☞CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—I have a good stock of the above articles.

☞GROCERIES.— Loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice-Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Paints, Copel Varnish, shoe Blacking, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Chewing Tobacco, Liquors assorted; also, bagging, Rope and Twine, Cotton and wool Cards, hair Trunks, castor Oil, Camphor, Salts, white Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., together with a number of articles in the staple and fancy line too numerous to mention; all of which can be had at low prices, by calling at my store, the *FIFTH Door* from Liberty Point, or Stedman's corner, and directly opposite George W. McDonald's Saddler's shop.

September 9, 1833. 49*tf.*

Just received one cask fresh RICE.

G. J. STREETY.

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1833, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 21st day of October next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due to the Town of Fayetteville, for 1832, viz:

		Tax.
2	Lots, Geo. R. Ferguson's, on Maiden Lane and Orange streets, valued at $510, including 2 polls.	$4 55
1	do. North street, David Gillis's, valued $50,	25
1	do. Moore street, Betsey Burkloe's, valued $50, two years tax,	50
1	do. Maiden Lane, D. McCall's, valued $500, and one poll,	3 50
	Unlisted, subject to Double Tax.	
1	Lot on Wilmington Road, Cato Bryant's, valued at $200, and one poll,	$2 00
2	do. Mason Ally and Rowan street, Polly Black's, valued at $550,	2 75
1	do. Green street, Frances Bowen's, valued at $400,	2 00
1	do. North street, John Douglass's, valued at $150, and one poll,	1 75
1	do. Hay street, John Ellis's, valued at $100	50
1	do. Bow street, E. Hammond's, valued $50	25
1	do. Maiden Lane, Heirs of Council, valued at $200,	1 00
1	do. Hay street, Jesse Birdsall's, valued at $200,	1 00
3	do. Moore street, Sam. Maxwell's, valued at $400,	2 00

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Sept 6 1833. 49-*ts.*

THE HIGH BLOODED HORSE

PETER PINDER,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence on the 20th inst., and end on the first of November, one mile from Fayetteville, at 10, 15, and 20 dollars. Risks as customary.

PETER is a blood bay horse, 15½ hands high, well formed,—his Pedigree as follows. He was sired by Sir William, he by old Archie, his dam was Witch, who was sired by Virginius, he by Dionede. Witch's dam was Morgiana, who was by the imported Spread Eagle, her dam by Melger, her g. dam, Yorick, g. g. dam by Little Davy, g. g. g. dam by Monton's Traveller, g. g. g. g. dam by the same Traveller, her g. g. g. g. g. dam was the imported mare Muslin Face. Melger was sired by old Medley, his dam by Wildair, g. dam by Vampire out of Kitty Fisher; Witch is also half sister to the celebrated mare Transport, the dam of Bertrand, Julia and Juliet. Letters and certificates of the Pedigree in my possession. Applications to Mr. J. Waddill, Jr., Fayetteville.

M. R. MOORE.

August 4, 1833. §44-tf.§

PENSIONER'S BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, genuine,
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts and English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in part their Spring supplies of

Staple and Fancy Dry GOODS, Ready Made CLOTHING, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, *HATS and SHOES,*

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY of all descriptions, &c. &c., the whole of which are expected in a few days, and which will comprise a more general assortment than ever before offered at *wholesale* in this market.

With a view of making the Stock worthy the attention of Dealers generally, the assortment has been made this Spring, much more general, and having been selected with care and on the best terms, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer inducements making it worthy the interest of their friends and the public generally, to which they invite their attention.

HALL & JOHNSON.

In Store,

110 Hhds prime retailing MOLASSES,
25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
300 kegs Nails,
Bar, hoop and sheet Iron,
Iron, brass and steel Wire,
Dye Stuffs and Paints,

Together with a very general assortment of every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 21, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Cheap Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber is prepared to manufacture Boots at from $4 50 to $6 50 per pair, and Shoes at prices as low as they can be sold in this place. PELEG PEARCE.

September 10, 1833.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by

HENRY HORN.

May 28. 3f

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

April 16, 1833. 28tf.

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

FOR SALE,

A Very neat Newark built **SULKEY,** upon Elliptic springs.

C. P. MALLETT.

May 6, 1833.

LUMBER.

50,000 Feet of Lumber

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has made such alterations in his Mills as will enable him to saw bills of Lumber to any extent, and kind, from 20 to 36 feet in length.

Six Mules, Wagon and Harness,

and 2 pair of Timber Wheels, suitable for Oxen or Horses, for sale.

M. McGARY.

Sept: 10, 1833. 49-tf.

Meltonsville Academy,

ANSON COUNTY N. CAROLINA.

THE Trustees announce to the public, that this Institution is in successful operation, under the direction of Mr. William C. Legrand, whose qualifications are of the first order, and who has made great proficiency in the mental and moral improvement of the Students committed to his care. The Trustees confidently hope, that from the superior qualifications of the Superintendant, the salubrity of the situation, the good morals of the neighborhood, together with the advantages of Methodist and Baptist preaching, a Sunday School and Temperance Society, that a liberal patronage will be received from the public. The Trustees pledge themselves to visit the Academy, observe the progress of the Students and see that good order is preserved.

The terms of Tuition are $12, $16 or $20 per annum, according to the scale of education adopted. Boarding can be obtained in respectable Houses at $5 or $6 per month, including Bedding and Washing. By order of the Trustees,

D. A. COVINGTON, *Sec'y.*

September 9, 1833 49tf.

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 4th of August, a Negro Boy named PETER. He is about 17 or 18 years of age, rather an old appearance for a boy of that age; his weight is about 120; his height five feet one or two inches; small feet and ancles; large shoulders, and a tottering walk; he has a scar on one of his hands, but it is not recollected which; he is quite black. The last account I had of him, he had on a cotton shirt and bombazette pantaloons. He will be found quite artful in telling tales in his own favor to make his escape. I suppose Peter will try to get back to the County of either Greene or Craven, as he was brought from one of them or from one of the adjoining Counties by a Speculator, about four years ago. He was seen on Monday, the 19th of August, about eight miles east of Rockingham, on the stage road leading from Rockingham to Graham's bridge.

Any person taking up said Boy, can let me know it, by dropping me a few lines to Tindalsville, Anson County, North Carolina.

ELIJAH RATLIFF.

September 12 50*tf.*

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations —His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of

Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.,

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part,

The following, viz:

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Camlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen s wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Erminett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful,
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6-4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Peu-de-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do. for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, d ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and ⋈ barred,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do. Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, Gen' do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indellible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c., Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and cannisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Muscat and Malaga } WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure*,
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard in cannisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 16, 1833. 28tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THR Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, *Person street*, one door west of R. Maynard & Co., a very extensive assortment of GOODS, selected in New York with the greatest care, from the latest importations. His Stock is unusally complete, embracing a variety of FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, FINE CUTLERY, &c.

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine his Stock, which, comprises in part, the following

Articles:

Super blue, black, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Ditto blue, black, brown and steel mixt Sattinetts,
Bombazine, Princettas, and crape Camlet,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue & yellow Nankeens,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Padding and Buckram,
Superior light Prints; dark fancy ditto, a great variety,
Superior light fancy stripe and check Ginghams,
Ditto dark do do do ditto,
Super cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins,
Ditto printed and foundation ditto,
Check, striped and cross barred ditto,
6-4 bobinet Lace Edging, inserting, &c.
Linen Cambric and linen cambric Handkerchiefs,
Scotch and bishop Lawn,
Super Irish Linen, whole and demi pieces,
Velvet and silk Vestings, some very superior,
Valencia and Marseilles, do do.
Rich figured Gros-de-Naps,
Do do Gros-de-Berlins,
Superior Florence and Marceline,
New and elegant crape dress Handkerchiefs,
Do do Gauge,
Do do Silk,
Do do crape Shawls,
White and green blond gauze Veils, very supe'r,
A good assortment of cap and bonnet Ribbon,
Ditto do belt do do
Super rich taffeta Ribbons,
3-4, 4-4, and 6 4 unbleached Shirting & Sheeting,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 bleached do do
4-4 and 6-4 Bed Ticks and Diaper,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids, a variety,
Gentlemen's horse and buck skin Gloves,
Ladies' do do do and Mitts,
Hosiery of every description,
Gentlemen's Pongee and silk Handkerchiefs,
Do muslin and Italian Cravats,
Do Collars, Stocks, &c
Superior white, red and green Flannels,
Black cambric Cotton Balls, sewing Silk, &c.
Gentlemen's fine fashionable black beaver Hats,
Do common do do do
Boys' fine and common do do
Gentlemen's fine and common drab do
Ditto Lafayette and Grecian Caps,
Boys' seal skin and leather do
Leghorn and straw Bonnets,
Dunstable (new style) do
Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes,
Boys' do do do do
Ladies' seal skin and leather walking Shoes,
Ditto Prunella and Morrocco Slippers,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Rodger's fine pen and pocket Knives,
Case Knives and Trace Chains,
Frying Pans and Waffle Irons,
Gun, chest and trunk Locks,
Sawmill and handsaw Files,
Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
30 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d.
Moccoboy and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement of this kind.

D. MURCHISON.

☞N. B. I shall be receiving by almost every arrival, additional supplies. D. M.

Fayetteville, August 21, 1833. 47tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

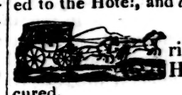
March 13. 71tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

New, Cheap & Fashionable

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, LINEN COLLARS, HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, BRIDLE & HARNESS Do., SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., Viz:

100 cases Hats, assorted qualities,
1000 pair thick pegged Brogans,
500 do. Russet do do.
1000 do. Kip do do.
500 do. do do do. very cheap,
100 do. fine calf Boots, New York best style,
150 do. do do. 2d quality,
150 do. do do. 3d ditto,
200 do. brass nailed Boots, 5's to 8's,
150 do. pegged do., cheap and fashionable,
100 do. finest calf Shoes, New York best,
200 do. do do 2d quality,
200 do. do do 3d ditto,
200 do. do do 4th ditto,
200 do. brass Brogans, 5 to 12,
300 do. kip do. sewed,
200 do children's red Morocco Boots,
300 do do leather Boots, thick and thin sole,
200 do. do prunella Shoes and Boots, assorted,
200 do. Misses Shoes, of every description,
200 do Ladies prunella Shoes, very neat,
200 do. do do (with slides) Slippers,
200 do. do French Morocco Slippers, with slides,
200 do. do undressed do do do do.
100 do. black satteen Slippers, (Ladies')
100 do. black English kid, do.
30 do. white satteen figured for particular occasions,
150 do. Ladies' prunella Boots, 1st & 2d quality,
150 do. do Morocco do 1st & 2d do.
250 do. do leather do 1st & 2d do.
100 do. Ladies' Gater Boots,
Dalrymple's best paste Blacking,
3 doz. best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
1 doz. cotton Umbrellas, cheap,
Cotton Cards,
1 doz. Franklin bag Caps,
1 do. boy's do do.
1 do. Chinchilla do do.
1 do silk Jackson bow and bag do.
1 do. Orleans, do.
2 do. men's black hair Stocks,
2 do. do do bombazine do plain,
2 do. do do do do pleated,
2 do. do do do do. bow,
2 do. do do velvet do. plain,
2 do. white hair Stocks do.
2 do do do do bow,
2 do. cravat Stiffeners,
5 do. linen Collars, different qualities,
Pantaloons Straps.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G HURLBUTT.

August 13, 1833. 45-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

New Store.

LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Rich fig'd Gros-de-Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Camblet, a superior article, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5-4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6-4 bed Tick,
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4-4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also*, a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH.*

L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Thomastown Lime in good order,
100 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
50 Hhds. Molasses.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 12, 1833. 32tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,

Liberty Point,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing attention, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just opened a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly resided. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the delicacies of the market, and his Bar furnished with the best liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE JACKSON.

November 27, 1832.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and convenient Warehouses in a convenient part of the town, so situated as to be almost entirely out of danger by fire, would attend to any business entrusted to him, in the above line on the usual terms, and solicits a share of the patronage of the public. Any person of the advantages he may possess, can have the security against that destructive element, and by strict exertions to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business is entrusted to him, to merit a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N. B. Country Merchants and others, who may have Goods and Packages to my care from Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, may meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining States.

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (12tf)

NEW STORE

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugar,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will be attended to with prompt attention.

October 9. 1-tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 7tf.

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 50 likely Young Negroes, for whom the highest Cash prices will be paid.

NEILL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 6—44*tf*

LAZARUS & WHITMAN

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island *Salt,*
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico,
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo, } COFFEE
85 hhds. Porto Rico,
45 do Cuba, } MOLASSES
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

Just received from New York

And for sale at E. J. Hale's Book Store,

(THE ONLY AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE,)

MORRISON'S PILLS.

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of Health.

Which, by removing all obstructions in the intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels; producing more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, ease and strength. Price one dollar a Packet

The Subscriber wishes to purchase

5000 lbs. new Feathers,

—ALSO—

5000 lbs. Wool, for which liberal prices will be given.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

July 23, 1833.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS for sale by

E. J. HALE.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock of Drugs is the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions of Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 9tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All Articles of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICK.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21st 1832.